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A NEW SPECIES OF *EBURIA* FROM THE ESTACION DE BIOLOGIA, LOS TUXTLAS, VERACRUZ, MEXICO (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Abstract.—A new *Eburia* Serville, *Eburia velmae* NEW SPECIES is described from the state of Veracruz, Mexico. The male holotype is illustrated.

Key Words.—Insecta, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, *Eburia,* Mexico

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An undescribed species of *Eburia* was encountered during a recent collecting trip to the Estacion de Biologia, Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, Mexico. Additional material on loan to J. A. Chemsak, from the Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, (UNAM), was examined.

EBURIA VELMAE MCCARTY, NEW SPECIES (Fig. 1)

Type Material.—Holotype, male; from: MEXICO. *VERACRUZ*: Los Tuxtlas, Estacion de Biologia 14 May 1989, at black and white lights (John D. McCarty). Allotype, same data: 12 May 1991 (John D. McCarty). Holotype deposited in the collection of Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico D.F. Seven paratypes, all from the holotype locality: 12 May 1991 (John D. McCarty), 1 female; 24 Apr–1 May 1991 (F. T. Hovore), 2 males and 2 females; 18 Feb 1985 (A. Ibarra), 1 female; 21 Jun 1971 (Figueroa), 1 female. Five additional paratypes: MEXICO. *VERACRUZ*: Playa Escondida, Sierra de Los Tuxtlas, 27 Mar 1976 (E. Barrera), 1 male; Sierra de Los Tuxtlas, 400 m, San Andreas Tuxtla, 27 Mar 1976 (Roberto Terron S.), 1 male; Playa Escondida 28 Mar 1976 (Figueroa), 2 females; May 1981 (Arce R.), 1 female. Allotype and one paratype male deposited in the John D. McCarty collection, other paratypes in collections of Essig Museum (University of California, Berkeley, California), UNAM, F. T. Hovore, and Roberto Terron.

Description.—Adult Male form moderate-sized, parallel; integument dark red-brown, appendages testaceous; genae, mandibles, scape (partially) and tubercles, black; each elytron with 2 pairs of subequal, subcontiguous, eburneous fasciae; pubescence dark yellow with faint green cast, dense, appressed, obscuring surface, long flying hairs numerous. *Head* small; front deeply impressed with triangularly-shaped area at middle; pubescence dense, appressed; punctures fine, dense; median line deep to vertex, ending in slightly elevated, glabrous spot between eyes; antennal tubercles prominent, obtuse; gular region deeply rugose, forming 3 or 4 transverse carinae, punctures deep, pubescence moderate; antennae slender, extending 4.5 segments beyond elytral apices, segments moderately clothed with very short appressed pubescence, segments 1 through 7 with fringe of long erect hairs on underside and few hairs sparsely scattered on dorsal surface; scape short, conical, longitudinally impressed at basal two-thirds, dorsal meso-basal margin fuscous, apically rufous, densely, coarsely, confluently punctate, moderately clothed with short, pale recumbent pubescence, third segment 1.3× length of scape, fourth shorter than third, fifth equal to fourth, remaining segments (5 through 10) subequal to fifth, eleventh longest, slender, appendiculate. *Pronotum* slightly broader than long; sides arcuate with short, acute, black spine at middle; disk densely, irregularly punctate; 2 dorsal tubercles glabrous, black, obtuse; each side with small raised callus near apical margin, and a short, glabrous median longitudinal callus behind middle; pubescence short, dense, appressed, interspersed with long erect hairs that are more

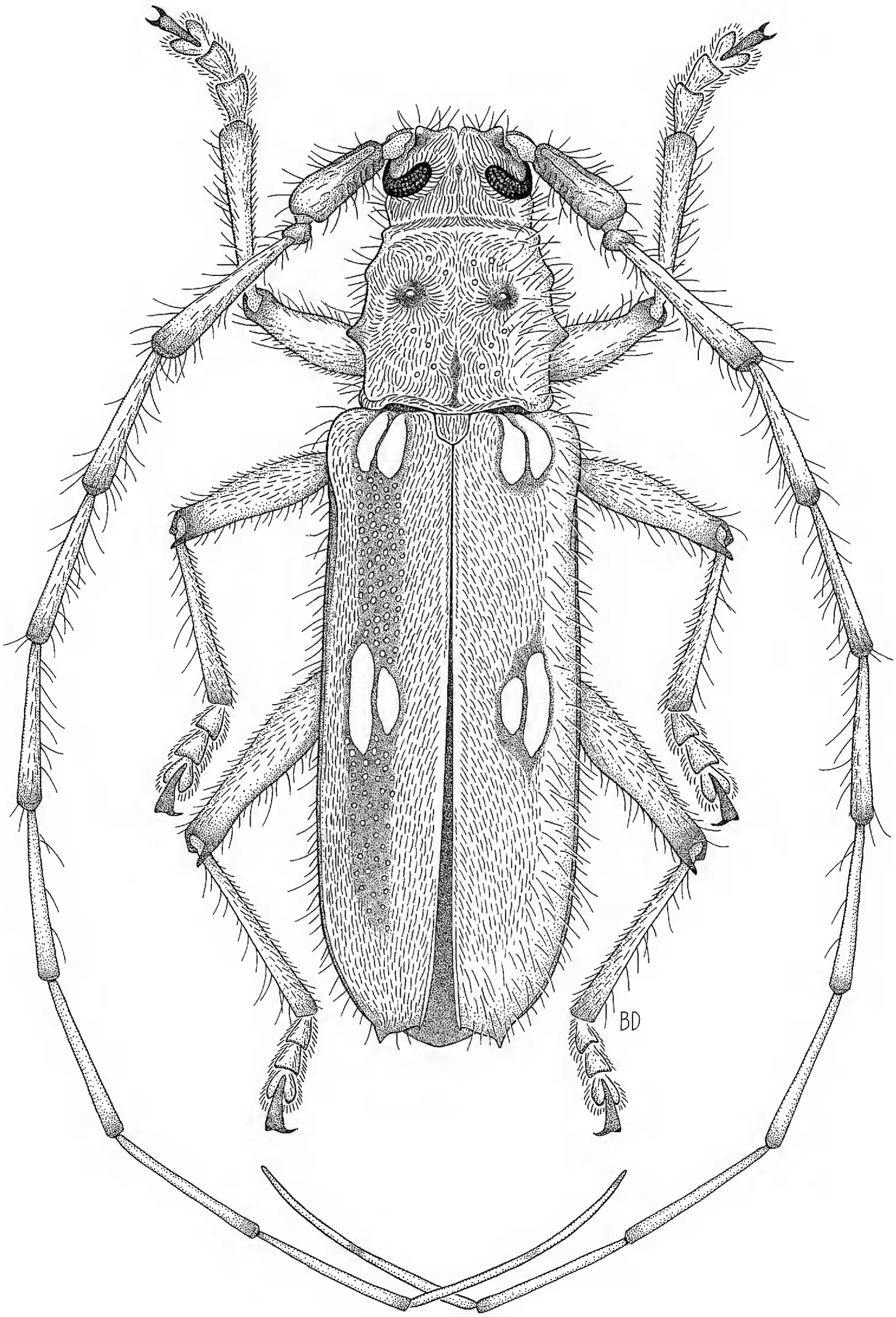

Figure 1. *Eburia velmae.*

numerous on lateral margins; prosternum impressed, deeply punctate, moderately pubescent, long hairs sparse; procoxal process abruptly declivous, meso- and metasterna finely, densely punctate, moderately pubescent, scent glands prominent at apex of metepisternum. Scutellum densely pubescent. *Elytra* 2.25× longer than wide; pubescence short, dense, appressed, long flying hairs numerous; each elytron with 2 pairs of eburneous fasciae, meso-basal pair longer and slightly wider, outside median pair 2.0× as long as inner, area around fasciae narrowly glabrous; vittae between basal and median fasciae moderately pubescent, exposing deep punctures; punctures behind median fasciae smaller and denser towards apices; apices obliquely truncate, bispinose, outer spine acute, 2.0× as long as inner. *Legs* short; middle and hind femora internally spined, inner spines longer than outer spines, subequal to elytral apices. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate, densely clothed with long recumbent pubescence; last sternite truncate at apex. Length 13.5–24.5 mm.

Female. Form similar, slightly more robust than male. Antennae slightly longer than body. Abdomen with last sternite broadly rounded at apex. Length 13–18 mm.

Diagnosis.—This species is apparently unique among known Mexican *Eburia* in its faint green cast to the dense appressed pubescence, as viewed in normal sunlight; in strong artificial light, the pubescence appears to have a gray or yellow cast.

Etymology.—This species is named for my wife, Velma.

Material Examined.—See types.

Acknowledgment

I am pleased to dedicate *Eburia velmae* to my devoted and understanding wife, Velma. I express my sincere appreciation to John A. Chemsak (Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, California), for providing me with the confidence to write this paper, for offering his suggestions and criticisms and letting me examine additional material on loan from the Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. Additionally, I offer special thanks to Barbara Downs for the fine illustration of the adult male holotype; Harry Brailovsky (Instituto de Biologia, UNAM, Departmento de Zoologia, Mexico, D.F.), for providing me access to Estacion de Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, Mexico, and for the loan of specimens in the collections of the Instituto de Biologia, UNAM, Mexico; Velma M. McCarty for her cooperation in preparing and typing the manuscript.

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